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VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

The Freedom of the Preſs is one of the great Bulwarks of Liberty, and can never be reſtrained but by deſpotic Governments.

WILLIAMSBURG: PRINTED BY DIXON AND HUNTER.

MANIFESTO AND PROCLAMATION

To the members of the Congreſs, the members of the General Aſſemblies or Conventions of the ſeveral colonies, plantations, and provinces of New Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts Bay, Rhode Iſland, Connecticut, New York, New Jerſey, Pennſylvania, *the three lower counties of* Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, *and* Georgia, *and all others, free inhabitants, of the ſaid colonies, of every rank and denomination.*

By the Earl of CARLISLE, *Sir* HENRY CLINTON, *and* WILLIAM EDEN, *Eſqrs commiſſioners appointed by his Majeſty, in purſuance of an act of Parliament made and paſſed in the 18th year of his Majeſty's reign, to enable his Majeſty to appoint commiſſioners to treat, conſult, and agree upon the means of quieting the diſorders now ſubſiſting in certain of the colonies, plantations, and provinces, in* North America.

HAVING amply and repeatedly made known to the Congreſs, and having alſo proclaimed to the inhabitants of North America in general, the benevolent overtures of Great Britain towards a re-union and coalition with her colonies, we do not think it conſiſtent with the duty we owe to our country, or with a juſt regard to the characters we bear, to perſiſt in holding out offers which in our eſtimation required only to be known to be moſt gratefully accepted; and we have accordingly, excepting only the Commander in Chief, who will be detained by military duties, reſolved to return to England a few weeks after the date of this manifeſto and proclamation.

Previous, however, to this deciſive ſtep, we are led, by a juſt anxiety for the great objects of our miſſion, to enlarge on ſome points which may not have been ſufficiently underſtood, to recapitulate to our fellow ſubjects the bleſſings which we are impowered to confer, and to warn them of the continued train of evils to which they are at preſent blindly and obſtinately expoſing themſelves.

To the members of the Congreſs then we again declare, that we are ready to concur in all ſatisfactory and juſt arrangements for ſecuring to them and their reſpective conſtituents the re-eſtabliſhment of peace, with the exemption from any impoſition of taxes by the Parliament of Great Britain, and the irrevocable enjoyment of every privilege conſiſtent with that union of intereſts and force on which our mutual proſperity and the ſafety of our common religion and liberties depend. We again aſſert, that the members of the Congreſs were not authoriſed, by their conſtitution, either to reject our offers without the previous conſideration and conſent of the ſeveral Aſſemblies and Conventions, their conſtituents, or to refer us to pretended foreign treaties, which they know were deluſively framed in the firſt inſtance, and which have never yet been ratified by the people of this continent. And we once more remind the members of the Congreſs, that they are reſponſible to their countrymen, to the world, and to God, for the continuance of this war, and for all the miſeries with which it muſt be attended.

To the General Aſſemblies and Conventions of the different colonies, plantations, and provinces, above mentioned, we now ſeperately make the offers which we originally tranſmitted to the Congreſs; and we hereby call upon and urge them to meet expreſſly for the purpoſe of conſidering whether every motive, political as well as moral, ſhould not decide their reſolution to embrace the occaſion of cementing a free and firm coalition with Great Britain. It has not been, nor is it, our wiſh, to ſeek the objects which we are commiſſioned to purſue by fomenting popular diviſions and partial cabals; we think ſuch conduct would be ill ſuited to the generous nature of the offers made, and unbecoming the dignity of the King and the ſtate which make them. But it is both our wiſh and our duty to encourage and ſupport any men, or bodies of men, in their return of loyalty to our Sovereign, and of affection to our fellow ſubjects.

To all others, free inhabitants of this once happy empire, we alſo addreſs ourſelves. Such of them as are actually in arms, of whatſoever rank or deſcription, will do well to recollect, that the grievances, whether real or ſuppoſed, which led them into this rebellion, have been for ever removed, and that the juſt occaſion is arrived for their returning to the claſs of peaceful citizens. But if the honours of a military life are become their object, let them ſeek thoſe honours under the banners of their rightful Sovereign, and in fighting the battles of the united Britiſh empire againſt our late mutual and natural enemies.

To thoſe whoſe profeſſion it is to exerciſe the functions of religion on this continent, it cannot ſurely be unknown, that the foreign power with which the Congreſs is endeavouring to connect them has ever been averſe to toleration, and inveterately oppoſed to the intereſts and freedom of the places of worſhip which they ſerve; and that Great Britain, from whom they are for the preſent ſeparated, muſt, both from the principles of her conſtitution and of proteſtantiſm, be at all times the beſt guardian of religious liberty, and moſt diſpoſed to promote and extend it.

To all thoſe who can eſtimate the bleſſing of peace, and its influence over agriculture, arts, and commerce, who can feel a due anxiety for the education and eſtabliſhment of their children, or who can place a juſt value on domeſtic ſecurity, we think it ſufficient to obſerve, that they are made by their leaders to continue involved in all the calamities of war, without having either a juſt object to purſue, or a ſubſiſting grievance which may not inſtantly be redreſſed.

But if there be any perſons who, diveſted of miſtaken reſentments, and uninfluenced by ſelfiſh intereſts, really think that it is for the benefit of the colonies to ſeparate themſelves from Great Britain, and that, ſeparated, they will find a conſtitution more mild, more free, and better calculated for their proſperity than that which they heretofore enjoyed, and which we are empowered and diſpoſed to renew and improve, with ſuch perſons we ſhall not diſpute a poſition which ſeems to be ſufficiently contradicted by the experience they have had. But we think it right to leave them fully aware of the change which the maintaining of ſuch a poſition muſt make in the whole nature and future conduct of this war, more eſpecially when to this poſition is added the pretended alliance with the Court of France. The policy as well as the benevolence of Great Britain have thus far checked the extremes of war when they tended to diſtreſs a people ſtill conſidered as our fellow ſubjects, and to deſolate a country ſhortly to become again a ſource of mutual advantage. But when that country profeſſes the unnatural deſign not only of eſtranging herſelf from us, but of mortgaging herſelf and her reſources to our enemies, the whole conteſt is changed; and the queſtion is, how far Great Britain may, by every means in her power, deſtroy or render uſeleſs a connexion contrived for her ruin, and for the aggrandiſement of France. Under ſuch circumſtances, the laws of ſelf-preſervation muſt direct the conduct of Great Britain; and if the Britiſh colonies are to become an acceſſion to France, will direct her to render that acceſſion of as little avail as poſſible to her enemy.

If however there are any who think, that, notwithſtanding theſe reaſonings, the independence of the colonies will in the reſult be acknowledged by Great Britain, to them we anſwer, without reſerve, that we neither poſſeſs nor expect powers for that purpoſe; and that if Great Britain could ever have ſunk ſo low as to adopt ſuch a meaſure, we ſhould not have thought ourſelves compellable to be the inſtruments in making a conceſſion which would in our opinion be calamitous to the colonies for whom it is made, and diſgraceful as well as calamitous to the country from which it is required. And we think proper to declare, that in this ſpirit and ſentiment we have regularly written from this continent to Great Britain.

It will now become the colonies in general to call to mind their own ſolemn appeals to Heaven in the beginning of this conteſt, that they took arms only for the redreſs of grievances, and that it would be their wiſh as well as their intereſt to remain for ever connected with Great Britain. We again aſk them whether all their grievances, real or ſuppoſed, have not been amply and fully redreſſed; and we inſiſt that the offers we have made leave nothing to be wiſhed, in point either of immediate liberty or permanent ſecurity. If thoſe offers are now rejected, we withdraw from the exerciſe of a commiſſion with which we have in vain been honoured; the ſame liberality will no longer be due from Great Britain, nor can it either in juſtice or policy be expected from her.

In fine, and for the fuller manifeſtation as well of the diſpoſition we bear, as of the gracious and generous purpoſes of the commiſſion under which we act, we hereby declare, that WHEREAS his Majeſty, in purſuance of an act made and paſſed in the eighteenth ſeſſion of Parliament, entitled "an act to enable his Majeſty to appoint commiſſioners with ſufficient powers to treat, conſult, and agree upon the means of quieting the diſorders now ſubſiſting in certain of the colonies, plantations, and provinces of North America," having been pleaſed to authoriſe and empower us to grant a pardon or pardons to any number or deſcription of perſons within the colonies, plantations, and provinces of New Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts Bay, Rhode Iſland, Connecticut, New York, New Jerſey, Pennſylvania, the three lower counties on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia; and WHEREAS the good effects of the ſaid authorities and powers towards the people at large would have long ſince taken place if a due uſe had been made of our firſt communications and overtures, and have thus far been fruſtrated only by the precipitate reſolution of the members of the Congreſs not to treat with us, and by their declining to conſult with their conſtituents, we now in making our appeal to thoſe conſtituents, and to the free inhabitants of this continent in general, have determined to give them what in our opinion ſhould have been the firſt object of thoſe who appeared to have taken the management of their intereſts, and adopt this mode of carrying the ſaid authorities and powers into execution: *We accordingly hereby grant and proclaim a pardon or pardons of all and all manner of treaſons, or miſpriſions of treaſons, by any perſon or perſons, by any number or deſcription of perſons within the ſaid colonies, plantations, or provinces, counſelled, commanded, acted, or done, on or before the date of this manifeſto and proclamation.*

And we farther declare and proclaim, that if any perſon or perſons, or any number or diſcription of perſons within the ſaid colonies, plantations, and provinces, now actually ſerving either in a civil or military capacity in this rebellion, ſhall, at any time during the continuance of this manifeſto and proclamation, withdraw himſelf or themſelves from ſuch civil or military ſervice, and ſhall continue thenceforth peaceably as a good and faithful ſubject or ſubjects to his Majeſty to demean himſelf or themſelves, ſuch perſon or perſons, or ſuch number and deſcription of perſons, ſhall become, and be, fully entitled to, and hereby obtain all the benefits of the pardon or pardons hereby granted, excepting only from the ſaid pardon or pardons every perſon, and every number or deſcription of perſons, who, after the date of this manifeſto and proclamation ſhall, under the pretext of authority, as judges, jurymen, miniſters, and officers of civil juſtice, be inſtrumental in executing and putting to death any of his Majeſty's ſubjects within the ſaid colonies, plantations, and provinces.

And we think proper farther to declare, that nothing herein contained is meant, or ſhall be conſtrued to ſet at liberty any perſon or perſons, now being a priſoner or priſoners, or who during the continuance of this rebellion ſhall become a priſoner or priſoners.

And we offer to the colonies at large, or ſeparately, a general or ſeparate peace, with the revival of their ancient governments ſecured againſt any future infringements, and protected for ever from taxation by Great Britain. And with reſpect to ſuch farther regulations, whether civil, military, or commercial, as they may wiſh to be framed and eſtabliſhed, we promiſe all the concurrence and aſſiſtance that his Majeſty's commiſſion authoriſes and enables us to give.

And we declare, that this manifeſto and proclamation ſhall continue and be in force FORTY DAYS from the date thereof, that is to ſay, from the third day of October to the eleventh day of November, both incluſive.

And in order that the whole contents of this manifeſto and proclamation may be more fully known, we ſhall direct copies thereof, both in the Engliſh and German language, to be tranſmitted by flags of truce to the Congreſs, the General Aſſemblies or Conventions of the colonies, plantations, and provinces, and to ſeveral perſons both in civil and military capacities within the ſaid colonies, plantations, and provinces. And for the farther ſecurity in times to come of the ſeveral perſons, or numbers or deſcriptions of perſons, who are or may be the objects of this manifeſto and proclamation, we have ſet our hands and ſeals to thirteen copies thereof, and have tranſmitted the ſame to the thirteen colonies, plantations, and provinces above mentioned; and we are willing to hope that the whole of this manifeſto and proclamation will be fairly and freely publiſhed and circulated for the immediate, general, and moſt ſerious conſideration and benefit of all his Majeſty's ſubjects on this continent. And we earneſtly exhort all perſons who by this inſtrument forthwith receive the benefit of the King's pardon, at the ſame time that they entertain a becoming ſenſe of thoſe lenient and affectionate meaſures whereby they are now freed from many grievous charges which might have riſen in judgment or have been brought in queſtion againſt them, to make a wiſe improvement of the ſituation in which this manifeſto and proclamation places them, and not only to recollect that a perſeverance in the preſent rebellion, or any adherence to the treaſonable connexion attempted to be framed with a foreign power, will, after the preſent grace extended, be conſidered as crimes of the moſt aggravated kind, but to vie with each other in eager and cordial endeavours to ſecure their own

peace, and promote and eſtabliſh the proſperity of their countrymen and the general weal of the empire.

And purſuant to his Majeſty's commiſſion we hereby require all officers civil and military, and all others his Majeſty's loving ſubjects whatſoever, to be aiding and aſſiſting unto us in the execution of this our manifeſto and proclamation, and of all the matters herein contained.

GIVEN at NEW YORK, *this third day of* October, 1778.

CARLISLE, (L. S.)
H. CLINTON, (L. S.)
WM. EDEN, (L. S.)

By their Excellencies command.
ADAM FERGUSON, Secretary.

To the Earl of CARLISLE, *Sir* HENRY CLINTON, *and* WILLIAM EDEN, *Eſq; his Britannic Majeſty's Commiſſioners.*

GENTLEMEN,

THOUGH it is an individual who now addreſſes you, be aſſured that it is the language of every Virginian. He cannot perhaps do juſtice to the ſubject, but he is not unacquainted with the ſentiments of the repreſentatives of this ſtate now aſſembled. Their voice, whenever heard, will be that of a people ſore with the accumulated injuries of your nation, and determined to maintain, what is now become the only object of conteſt, independence. Their voice will be that of a people determined to be free, equally uninfluenced by thoſe profeſſions of friendſhip, which they diſpiſe, and thoſe hoſtile menaces of future havock, which they now no longer dread.

Your manifeſto is the laſt dying effort of a deſpairing ſanguinary faction. It unfolds the pitiful ſituation to which you are reduced, and betrays the maliguity of your hearts. Baffled in your hopes of conqueſt, you now attempt the more dangerous weapons of diſſimulation, and profeſs the warmeſt attachments to the happineſs of America. But ſuch hollow pretenſions are not ſuited to a country where liberty has taken deep root. They may ſuit the hypocrite of St. James's, but, truſt me, ſuch artifices here excite only their deſerved contempt. The conduct of your maſter, or your faction, has been one continued courſe of inſult. When America petitioned, when ſhe threw herſelf upon the generoſity, the juſtice of your nation, nothing was heard of but unconditional ſubmiſſion. She was threatened with a torrent, which has vainly ſpent its fury. After three years of cruelty and bloodſhed, after the loſs of 20,000 of your beſt troops, and the proſuſion of millions, after the moſt generous alliance with the greateſt power in Europe, when fatal experience has evinced the folly of your attempts, we are now preſented with a manifeſto, which, like the firſt ſerpent, carries with it nothing but deceit, hypocriſy, and fraud. But permit me to examine it more particularly.

You tell us, in the firſt paragraph, that you have made the moſt benevolent overtures to Congreſs and to all North America. You have been reduced to the neceſſity of acknowledging that the claims which gave riſe to theſe overtures were founded in *juſtice*, and therefore you made them. But can you, without feeling the guilty bluſh bearing witneſs to your ſhame, call theſe overtures benevolent, which, though juſtice claimed, were attended at the ſame time with the butchery of thoſe you degrade with the name of fellow citizens? You have offered nothing but what you have admitted we had a right to demand. But when were they offered? At what time? And upon what principle? Was it the principle of benevolence? What! is it benevolent then to ranſack Germany, to drain the jails of Britain, to let looſe the rebellious Scot, our faithleſs domeſtics, and ſavage tribes of Indians, to ſpread ruin and deſolation through the whole continent of America? Your offers were not made, though juſtice demanded them, until you ſaw your deluſive hopes fruſtrated, your idol, which you have ſerved with unremitting zeal, proſtrate and fallen. Then indeed your overtures were made, but they ſerve only to add fuel to that indignation which already glowed in the breaſt of every American. Congreſs, in its turn, treated them with juſt contempt. Your hour of conceſſion was gone. A higher object was at ſtake, and for that alone we now contend.

Yet you once more offer to concur with Congreſs in the re-eſtabliſhment of peace, and remind them that they muſt be reſponſible to their conſtituents, to the world, and to God, for the continuance of this war, and all its conſequent calamities. Their conſtituents are too wiſe not to know that it is in your power to put an end to the war, whenever you pleaſe. They know that you may withdraw your fleets and armies, and leave them in the peaceful enjoment of that liberty you have ſo cruelly endeavoured to deprive them of. They leave it to the world, and that God to whom you ſo impiouſly appeal, to determine who are to be reſponſible for the continuance of the war, and its conſequent calamities. Your offers include nothing but what freemen hold their unalienable rights, and which it is inſolence to offer. Is it the privilege of Britain to confer thoſe right, thoſe gifts of Heaven? Muſt we receive, as the favours of an infamous tyrannic Court, what God and nature gave? Treat upon the wide baſis of equality, and then peace, with an *oblivion of injuries*, may take place. You do well to remind Congeſs, that they muſt be reſponſible to their conſtituents for the continuance of this war, for, be aſſured, they have too much wiſdom not to know that an acceptance of your offers would bring down upon their own heads the vengeance of an injured people. As to God and the world, the oppoſition they have made muſt be well pleaſing to the one, and matter of aſtoniſhment to the other. A new world has ariſen from the chaos of tyranny and uſurpation, the ſpirit of God has moved upon the face of this weſtern hemiſphere, has called forth liberty from amidſt confuſion and diſorder.

But you aſſert, that Congreſs was not authoriſed to *reject* your offers without the conſent of their conſtituents. They might then, it is preſumed, have accepted them, or you would not have deſired to treat with them. But this is one of your old ſtale Machiavelian practices, *divide & impera*. The people of America laugh at your folly, while they diſpiſe your weakneſs. Have you not ſeen that pallaſium of American union, that Gorgon to Britain, have you not read the confederation? There you will find that Congreſs alone is to determine all matters of treaty with foreign nations. Read it, but beware, leſt, like the hand upon the wall, it ſhould ſtrike you pale with horrour.

You call upon the General Aſſemblies of the different ſtates to conſider your overtures. You cannot be ignorant of the anſwers which would be given, were they to conſider them. Virginia has not even condeſcended to receive your propoſitions, well knowing they could contain nothing different from what you have already laid before Congreſs. The other ſtates will probably treat them in a ſimilar manner. But you profeſs, in the ſame paragraph, that it is not your deſign to foment popular diviſions and partial cabals. It would be derogatory to the generous nature of your offers, and unbecoming the dignity of your magnanimous King. Yet, ſtrange contradiction! it is both your wiſh and duty, you ſay, to encourage and ſupport any men, or bodies of men, in return of loyalty to your ſovereign, and affection to your fellow ſubjects. How difficult is it for the guilty to eſcape their own condemnation! You deſpenſe your manifeſtoes, you attempt to break the chain of federal union; you think it your duty to encourage the apoſtate from the cauſe of liberty. You attempt to kindle a flame in the heart of each ſtate, and yet you would not foment popular diviſions and cabals. It is upon theſe popular diviſions and cabals that your laſt forlorn hope is now placed. But, truſt me, as you began in errour and deluſion, thus your politics muſt end. You have at leaſt been conſiſtent. But this ſmall degree of merit ſerves only to precipitate your ruin.

Your next paragraph (can you bear the reputition of it) tells the free inhabitants of the American empire, that the grievances have been for ever removed which led them into this rebellion. Is this the language of conciliation? Is it not enough to inſult us with the abſurdity of telling us that all our grievances are removed, at a time when the horrours of the crueleſt war are practiſed with the moſt perſevering obſtinacy, without adding the opprobrium of rebellious guilt? Why, in your former overtures to Congreſs, did you admit the claims of America to be juſt, and now brand her ſons with the name of rebels? Can an oppoſition, founded in juſtice, be rebellion? A Scotch caſuiſt might find rebellion in any oppoſition, unleſs it originated in his own country; but ſurely this was not a time, nor was it conſiſtent with the office you have undertaken, to adopt ſuch language. But, if it be rebellion, there is ſcarce an American but glories in the name of rebel. You invite thoſe who prefer a military life to ſeek for honour under your ſtandards. They are too much tarniſhed, too much fallen from their former high pinnacle of glory, to reflect honour upon their unfortunate followers. Britain may well remember the time when the ſons of America nobly fought and died under her ſtandards, but the time is now for ever gone.

To thoſe who exerciſe the functions of religion on this continent, your addreſs is no leſs unmanly. It is in America alone that religion has at length gained a free and univerſal toleration. Europe, nay Great Britain with its boaſted freedom, ſtill groans under religious bondage. America preſents you an example worthy of imitation. She knows no difference, but ſuch as merit alone points out. The good citizen is her object, and not the ſectariſt. Fear not therefore for her religious liberty. The alliance with France concerns the citizen, and not the divine.

Thoſe who moſt eſtimate the bleſſings of peace, of agriculture, arts, and commerce, thoſe who can feel a due anxiety for the education of their children, are thoſe whom you have moſt to dread. Theſe are conſiderations which moſt intimately concern the intereſts of men. That peace which renders our commerce as unbounded as the ocean itſelf can alone introduce agriculture, arts, and ſcience, can alone enable us to give our ſons that virtuous liberal education, which will render them the firm ſupporters of what their fathers have atchieved, can alone preſent to their infant minds a pleaſing recollection of their brave anceſtry.

But if America will not accept of your overtures, and ſtill perſeveres in her reſolutions of independence, ſtill conide in the PRETENTED ALLIANCE of France, the benevolence of Great Britain muſt be checked, and war, which you ſay has been hitherto carried on with tenderneſs and compaſſion, muſt be felt in all its horrours. Thus, after three years of conſtant hoſtilities, of a war proſecuted in a manner which has aſtoniſhed all Europe, cenſured, condemned, and reprobated by your ableſt Senators, nay by your very Generals, we are now told that Great Britain will no longer extend her tender mercies towards us. The horrours of war are now already felt in every cottage almoſt in America. Thus do you ſtill add inſult to inſult. What cruelties have you not already committed, what numbers have you not brought to lingering deaths by famine, or by diſeaſe, what jails but have diſgorged hundrds of our miſerable fellow citizens! what means have been left untried to ſpread ruin and deſolation to the utmoſt extent? Menaces are ſtill left you; but, impotent and weak, you have no longer ſtrength to diſcharge the venum which rankles in your hearts.

But were you able to ſatiate your revengeful appetites, by rioting in ſlaughter and deſolation along our ſea coaſts, it would but more completely rivet our union with France. America would then be rendered more dependent on her, and other European powers, for a thouſand articles which ſhe might otherwiſe be willing to import from Britain. This ſtep alone ſeems wanting to complete the ruin of your country. You declare, that you have neither the power nor the inclination to acknowledge our independence. All treaties with you are of courſe at an end. The powers of Europe, nature itſelf, will ſoon eſtabliſh it on a foundation which cannot be ſhaken.

Your next paragraph is ſtill a repeated mockery of the common underſtanding of the whole continent. It is true we firſt took up arms only to gain a redreſs of grievances, and it is no leſs true that you have been reduced to the neceſſity of offering more than we at firſt deſired; but the folly of your own councils has loſt the favourable moment of re-union. Wounds, which time can never efface, have for ever ſeparated us. What confidence could we repoſe in a people who have thurſted after our blood, and ſought our utter ruin? What madneſs, what puſillanimity, could dictate a re-union with a people from whom ſuch unheard of calamities have been derived? What treachery could abandon an alliance which enſures independence, ſecurity, and peace.

But you are graciouſly pleaſed to offer your pardons once more to the unfortunate rebel. Can you then ſuppoſe America, or even a ſingle American, but muſt deride and contemn ſuch vain inſulting proffers? It would be happy for Britain indeed if America would extend her pardons to her; it might be happy for one of her commiſſioners if the world would pardon him. But for America, ſhe glories in the cauſe ſhe is engaged in, and future generations will confeſs that the annals of mankind cannot preſent an epocha more illuſtrious for true patriotiſm, for thoſe virtues which dignify and ennoble man.

Your proclamation will ſoon expire, and leave you the mortification to find that America is not only able to withſtand your arms, but your artifices, You may return and find ſome conſolation in the ſmiles of departed majeſty. The Eaſt Indies may engage you another lucrative commiſſion. You may turn your eyes with regret from the riſing grandeur of America to the miſerable cataſtrophe which awaits your own nation. You may behold your preſent maſter as the fatal negative inſtruction to his ſucceſſours for ever.

AMERICANUS.

NEW LONDON, *September* 24.

ON Friday a flag arrived here from New York, with only four priſoners. The flag ſailed the 10th inſtant from New York, by which we learn, that Lord Howe and Governor Johnſtone, were to ſail for Great Britain in three days, the latter being diſmiſſed by Congreſs; and that the other commiſſioners had ſent out to Congreſs a ratification of General Burgoyne's convention.

TRENTON, *October* 7,

BY a letter from a Gentleman at camp at Frederickſburg we are informed, that our army are greatly exaſpered at the cruelty of the Britiſh ſoldiery in the affair of Colonel Baylor, and cry out for revenge.

We hear that a packet has arrived at New York with the Auguſt mail, which contains ſuch diſpatches for the Commander in Chief, as have given the tories and refugees great uneaſineſs. It is ſaid New York is ſhortly to be evacuated, and that thoſe gentry are petitioning for a garriſon to be left there; promiſing to do duty as ſoldiers, and to give the garriſon every aſſiſtance in their power. The day of their diſtreſs ſeems to be haſtening faſt upon them.

We have juſt received information that ten regiments of the enemy have received orders to embark at New York from the Weſt Indies.

General Count Pulaſki, with his legion of horſe and foot, arrived here on Sunday laſt from Pennſylvania. Monday evening the General received intelligence that the enemy were about to make a deſcent upon Egg Harbour, and yeſterday morning he marched for that place with all his troops, in high ſpirits and with great alacrity.

IN CONGRESS, OCTOBER 12, 1778.

WHEREAS true religion and good morals are the only solid foundations of public liberty and happiness,

Resolved, that it be, and it is hereby earnestly recommended to the several states, to take the most effectual measure for the encouragement thereof; and for the suppressing of theatrical entertainments, horse racing, gaming, and such other diversions as are productive of idleness, dissipation and a general depravity of principles and manners.

Resolved, that all officers in the army of the United States be, and hereby are strictly enjoined, to see that the good and wholesome rules provided for the discountenancing of prophaneness and vice, and the preservation of morals among the soldiers are duly and punctually observed.

Extract from the minutes.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG.

AT a General Court, begun and held at the Capitol the 10th instant, the following criminals were condemned to suffer death: Charles Bowman, from Prince George, for murder; John Lowry, from Bedford, for ditto; John Reizer, from Shanando, for ditto; Josiah Phillips, James Hodges, Robert Hodges, and Henry M'Clalen, from Princess Anne, for robbery; John Highwarden, from Fauquier, for grand larceny; Joseph Turner, alias Josiah Blankinship, from Albemarle, for burglary; and James Randolph, from Culpeper, for horse-stealing.

Extract of a letter from Augusta, *October* 22, 1778.

"The affairs of the western frontiers begin to wear a favourable aspect. General Mackentosh some time since marched from fort Pitt with a well appointed body of militia and regulars, in order to chastise the hostile tribes. An alliance is concluded with the Delawares, and the warriors are to join our army. From Kentucky we learn, that a body of several hundred Indians and tories, from Detroit, lately appeared before fort Boone. A flag was sent in, and a demand made for the surrender of the fort, which was refused. A conference was proposed, and agreed to, on condition it was held at a certain spot within gun shot of the fort. Terms were there also refused; on which a perfidious attempt was made to carry off our people by force, but the firing from the fort prevented it, and we only lost one man, who was killed, after which the enemy disappeared."

We have just heard, by a vessel arrived at Norfolk, that the island of Monserat is taken by the French, and the island of St. Christopher closely beseiged.

Deaths,] Mrs. CHARLOTTE M'CROSKEY, the amiable and affectionate wife of the Reverend Samuel Smith M'Croskey, of Northampton. She died suddenly at Mr. Pinchard's, in Lancaster, whilst on a visit to her friends.

Lately imported from St. Eustatia *in the boats* Abby *and* Peggy, *and in order to close the sales (as the boats are disposed of) will be offered for SALE in* Suffolk, *on* Monday *the* 9th *of* November, *and continue for one or two days after,*

THE following GOODS, at the most reasonable prices, *viz. Madeira* wine of the *London* market quality, a quantity of exceeding fine muscovado sugar, some salt, rum, a bale of plains, sail duck, *&c.*

2 PHRIPP AND BOWDOIN.

WARWICK county, *October* 13, 1778.

ALL those to whom the estate of the Reverend *Richard Hewitt* is indebted are desired to give in their accounts, properly attested, immediately; and those who are indebted to the said estate must expect no farther indulgence from

2‖ EDWARD HARWOOD, Administrator.

JAMES CITY county, *October* 28, 1778.

THE subscriber has received great benefit from taking a few bottles of Doctor *John Norton*'s (of *London*) *Meridant*'s drops, being for many years afflicted with a scorbutic humour. If any person has any of those drops to sell, I shall take it a favour, besides paying, if they will send them to the printers, who are desired to pay for any number from one to six bottles.

WILLIAM WALKER.

To be SOLD at the late dwelling house of Mr. John Harris, *deceased, in* Caroline *county, near* Cook's *bridge, on* Tuesday *the* 17th *of* November *next, if fair, otherwise the next fair day, and continue until all are sold,*

ALL the personal estate of the late deceased, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, plantation utensils, horses, mares, and colts, cattle (amongst which are two yoke of good oxen) sheep, hogs, a gross of quart bottles, a large case and bottles, and a set of shoemakers tools. Six months credit will be given for all sums exceeding ten pounds, on giving bond and approved security, to bear interest from the date if not punctually paid. At the same time will be rented all the land. The terms made known on that day by

‖ THE EXECUTORS.

*** Also will be SOLD, on the same day and at the said place, about 200 barrels of corn, all the fodder, some wheat, and sundry other articles, the property of Mrs. *Sarah Harris*, deceased, by

GEORGE GUY, Administrator.

To be RENTED the first day of November, *for two years,*

THE noted place CHESTERFIELD, in *Caroline* county. Possession will be given the 10th of the said month. Also the place where Col. *Richard Johnston* now lives will be rented the same day, and possession given the first day of *January*. There are fine orchards on both of the above places. I have a waggon and team for sale, the waggon new, and the horses young and large, and will sell them at private sale 2‖ JAMES SUTTON.

CULPEPER courthouse, *September* 26, 1778.

THE subscriber has again opened his GRAMMAR SCHOOL at this place. The same attention to the morals and education of youth may be depended on as formerly; and as the sole direction of the school is now vested in the teacher, business will go on with more alacrity, and more to the satisfaction of all concerned. Quarterly payments, and these advanced at the rate of 10l. *per annum*, are expected, also two cords of wood, or 40s. at entry. Boarding is very convenient and reasonable, and the place healthy. Classicks and other necessaries may, on timely application, be had of

6‖ ADAM GOADLET.

IF *Francis M'Kenny*, brother to *Anne M'Kenny* (since *Dela Hoyde*) late of the State of *South Carolina*, is living, he may hear of something to his advantage by applying to *George Sikes* of *Charlestown* (State aforesaid) by letter or otherwise. (26‖)

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, living in *Fredericksburg*, on the 21st of *August*, a bright bay horse, 14 hands and an half high, with a hanging mane and short switch tail, paces naturally, and trots a little, has been galled on both sides of his back, branded on the near buttock I, and HB in a piece, and shod before. Whoever delivers the said horse to me in *Fredericksburg*, or gives me intelligence so that I get him, shall receive FORTY DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges paid. PHILIP LIPSCOMBE.

To be SOLD, on the 10th *of* November, *at the half-way-house between* Williamsburg *and* York,

A QUANTITY of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of a dozen of mohogany chairs, a large mohogany table, sundry walnut tables, a desk, a cupboard, a looking glass, a bedstead, a suit of bed curtains, two feather beds, several sets of *Hogarth*'s prints in frames, with glasses before them, *&c.* ‖

FOR SALE,

THE thorough bred horse LITTLE JUNIPER. He was got by *Old Juniper*, whose sire was *Babram*, a high bred son of the *Godolphin Arabian*, and half brother to *Old Fearnought*'s sire. *Little Juniper*'s dam was the late Col. *Taylor*'s *Selima*; she was half sister to *Old Fearnought*'s sire, and got by the *Godolphin Arabian*. Gentlemens certificates of the above pedigree will be delivered the purchaser. I have also several high bred colts and fillies by the above horse for sale. (‖) ISAAC WINSTON.

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of Capt. *Samuel Carr*, deceased, are desired to make them known to the executors, and they shall be satisfied; and those who are indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment.

‖ NATHANIEL ANDERSON, JAMES MINOR, GARLAND CARR, } Executors.

To be SOLD by the subscriber, living in the town of Peytonsburg, *in* Pittsylvania *county*,

THE following TRACTS of LAND, *viz.* One tract, 250 acres, of good tobacco, corn, or wheat land, lying in *Charlotte* and *Prince Edward* counties, on the main road, 5 miles above *Moore*'s ordinary, including the forks of the road. It is about 70 miles from *Petersburg*, and would answer very well for a public house. If this land is not disposed of sooner, it will be offered at public sale, for ready money or short credit, at next *Charlotte February* court. Also a tract, 188 acres, of exceeding good tobacco land, in *Pittsylvania* county, within 2 or 3 miles of said town, which has good water and plenty of the best red and white oak timber. Also one other tract on *Cascade* creek, in the same county, containing 230 acres of as fine tobacco land as any in the country It lies well, and is well watered and timbered. This last tract I take this method to forewarn all persons from purchasing from *Isaiah Watkins*, or any other person, as I have an undoubted title to the whole, which will be made by me to any man that inclines to purchase all or any one of the above tracts. (4‖) JOHN WIMBISH.

LUNENBURG, *September* 10, 1778.

ALL persons that have any demands against the estate of Captain *Richard Claiborne*, of *Lunenburg* county, are desired to apply for payment before the 1st of *December* next, after which time no notice will be taken of any account transacted by him, as there is to be a division of the estate at that time.

‖ CHARLES HAMBLIN, jun. Executor.

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD

FOR apprehending and bringing home CUTHIE, a negro woman who ran away some time in last *December*, and was formerly advertised by the Reverend *John Cameron*, of this parish. She is *Virginia* born, about 28 years of age, near 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, has a very round face, a remarkable gap between her two lower fore teeth, and a large scar on the outside of one of her legs. Her dress, when she went away, was a coat and jacket of double wove yarn and cotton cloth, striped with blue and yellow, and several articles of tow and cotton cloth, which it is probable she may have changed before now. I have some reason to think that she is gone to *York* county, where she has several relations at the plantations of Mr. *Robert Shield*, jun. and Mr. *Simon Hollis*, at or in the neighbourhood of which places I imagine she is harboured by her connections. Whoever delivers the said slave to me, in *Mecklenburg*, shall have the above reward, or one half thereof if secured in any jail so that I get her again.

(‖) ROBERT MUNFORD.

N. B. Samuel Goode, Esq; will pay forty dollars to any person that will deliver the above runaway to him at *Williamsburg* any time during the present session of Assembly.

RUN away from the subscriber in *Louisa*, in *April* last, a negro m CYRUS, about 25 years of age, *Virginia* born, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches black, and has a lump on the back part of his head; his clothing I can I expect he is harboured in *Prince George* county. I will give TWENTY D reward for securing him in any jail, or THIRTY DOLLARS if delivered to me in *Louisa*. (4‖) JOHN NELSON.

WILLIAMSBURG, *October* 18, 1778.

STRAYED or stolen out of Mr. *Norton*'s pasture, adjoining this city, a black horse, 5 years old, 14 or 15 hands high, paces and canters, has a blemish in his left eye, his hind feet I believe are white, marked with two small nicks in the under part of his right ear, was shod all round, and much worn. Whoever delivers the said horse to any of the Gentlemen at Mr. *Beall*'s store in this city, shall receive TEN DOLLARS reward, and if taken above 20 miles from this place, I will pay FIVE POUNDS reward, and all reasonable charges; and if stolen, on conviction of the thief, and the horse secured so that I get him again, I will give TEN POUNDS reward on information.

WILLIAM HICKMAN, Junior.

STOLEN from *Port Royal*, in *August* last, a large bay horse, near 5 feet high, about 9 years old, black mane and tail, paces well, very gentle, a few white hairs just above one of his hoofs, and branded on the near buttock I P. Whoever brings said horse, or gives intelligence of him to Mr. *James Bowie*, merchant in *Port Royal*, shall receive FIVE DOLLARS reward, besides what the law allows, and no questions asked. (‖)

TAKEN up, in *Bedford*, near *Little Ealling* river, a middle sorrel horse, rather old, has a star and some saddle spots, docked short, and branded on the near buttock ∩. Appraised to 12l. 1† JOHN CLAYTON.

TAKEN up, in *Charlottee*, a dark roan horse, about 8 or 9 years old, 4 feet 3½ inches high, branded on the near shoulder O O, has a small piece taken out of the under part of his left ear, had on a bell, paces, trots and gallops. Appraised to 15l. 7s. 6d. † JEREMIAH CHILDRESS.

TAKEN up, in *Henry* county, on *Smith*'s river, a brindle bull, about 4 years old, and unmarked. Posted and appraised to 5l.

† CHARLES FOSTER.

TAKEN up, in *Pittsylvania*, on *Stinking river*, a mouse coloured bay mare, about 4 feet 7 inches high, 5 years old, has a small bell on, is a natural pacer, and is branded on the near shoulder and buttock M. Appraised to 20l.

2‖ ABRAHAM PAYNE.

TAKEN up, on *Childrey* creek, in *Halifax* county, a bay horse, about 9 years old, 4 feet 7 inches high, has a white spot in his forehead, paces and trots, and is branded on the near shoulder ⊖. Appraised to 20l.

† BENJAMIN BRANHAN.

TAKEN up, in *Pittsylvania*, on *Allen*'s creek, a black mare, about 8 years old, 4 feet 4 inches high, has a star in her forehead, and some saddle spots on her back, and has on a middle sized bell. Appraised to 15l.

2† JAMES BUCKLEY.

To be SOLD, on Thurſday *the* 26*th of* November, *before Mr.* Southall's *door in* Williamſburg, *for ready money,*

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND in *Warwick* county, containing about 1000 acres, formerly the property of Major *Cole Digges*, deceaſed, adjoining to *Warwick* river and *Stith*'s creek, each abounding with great variety of fiſh, which may be caught in winter as well as ſummer. The ſituation is healthy, pleaſant, and well timbered. It is needleſs to give it the character it deſerves, as it is preſumed thoſe who would chuſe to purchaſe will view the land before the day of ſale, which will be ſhewn them by Mr. *William Jones*, who lives upon the plantation. A good title will be made the purchaſer by the ſubſcribers.

‖ WILLIAM DIGGES, jun.
YORK county, *Oct.* 15, 1778. EDWARD DIGGES.
THOMAS DIGGES.

To be SOLD, for ready money, on Monday *the* 7*th of* December, *at the late dwellinghouſe of Major* John Jones, *in* Warwick *county,*

ALL his houſehold and kitchen furniture, a valuable ſtill, two negro men ſlaves, his ſtock of horſes, cattle, hogs, and ſheep, a quantity of corn and fodder, and a tract of land containing 110 acres, adjoining the plantation whereon the deceaſed lived. Alſo one other tract of land on *Saltford* creek, *Elizabeth City* county, containing 150 acres, with good improvements thereon. Any perſon inclineable to purchaſe may be ſhewn the place by applying to *Richard Burt*, who lives on the ſaid land. ‖ CONSTANCE JONES, Executrix.

*** At the ſame time and place will be hired ſeveral NEGROES for the enſuing year.

On Friday *the* 6*th of* November *next, if fair, otherwiſe next fair day, will be SOLD in* Port Royal, *to the higheſt bidder,*

TWO LOTS, beautifully ſituated on the river bank, being part of the eſtate of the late Mr. *John Brown*, deceaſed. The improvements on theſe lots are, a large dwellinghouſe, wi h four rooms and a paſſage below, and three rooms above, an exceeding convenient kitchen, with two rooms, a chimney in the middle, and cellar underneath, a meathouſe, ſtable, and large blackſmiths ſhop, and a garden lately paled in; alſo a large warehouſe under the bank, newly finiſhed, with two rooms below and two above, well calculated for the reception of dry goods or grain. About one third of the purchaſe money will be required on executing a deed for the premiſes, and credit five or ſix years for the balance, on giving bond, with approved ſecurity. JAMES BROWN, Executor.

*** The ſubſcriber once more earneſtly requeſts thoſe who have accounts againſt the ſaid eſtate to bring them in to *James Conduit*, of *Port Royal*; and thoſe who are indebted are deſired to make immediate payment to him, as attorney in fact for 2‖ JAMES BROWN.

For SALE in Fredericksburg, *to the higheſt bidder, before Mr.* William Smith's *tavern, on* Thurſday *the* 19*th of* November, *being* Spotſylvania *court day,*

MY LOTS and HOUSES in ſaid town, to wit. Two lots, on which my dwellinghouſe ſtands, with convenient offices, together with a ſtorehouſe and lumberhouſe. Two other lots, ſeparated from the above by a back ſtreet, which have on them a new coach-houſe, and ſheds ſufficient to contain 10 horſes, with other buildings. They have been advertiſed before, and are, I preſume, well known to all perſons who may have an intention of purchaſing, that are acquainted with the town of *Fredericksburg*. To ſuch it is unneceſſary to be particular in the deſcription, and to thoſe who are ſtrangers to the town I can only ſay it is my opinion they are, in point of ſituation and convenience, at leaſt equal to any in the place. This may be an inducement to them to take a view, which will better enable them to judge of their value than from any thing I can ſay. Poſſeſſion, with indiſputable title, will be given on the 1ſt of *January*, 1779, when the money is to be paid to ‖ LEWIS WILLIS.

To be SOLD to the higheſt bidder, on Wedneſday *the* 11*th of* November, *if fair, otherwiſe the next fair day,*

THE noted covering horſe BALMARINO. He is a beautiful bay, about 14 hands and an half high, well made, 6 years old, and was got by *Old Janus* out of a full blooded mare. Alſo three mares and colts, the colts all got by *Balmarino*, and one of the mares is three fourths blood, being got by *Merry Tom* out of a *Valiant*. Likewiſe two fillies, one of which was got by *Figure* out of the above mentioned blooded mare, the other by *Janus* out of a common mare. I have ſundry other valuable horſes, mares, and colts, whioh I purpoſe ſelling at the ſame time, unleſs I ſhould diſpoſe of them ſooner at private ſale.

‖ WILLIAM BRESSIE.
GREAT BRIDGE, *Norfolk* county, *October* 18, 1778.

To be SOLD, for ready money or loan office certificates,

MY LOTS in the town of *Fredericksburg*, whereon are the following improvements: A good dwellinghouſe, with three rooms, a paſſage, and two cloſets, below ſtairs, and two rooms and one cloſet above, a kitchen, waſhhouſe, ironing room, ſtorehouſe, ſervants apartments all under one roof, ſmokehouſe, dairy, coach houſe, ſtable, cowhouſe, and a twelve foot ſquare log houſe. There are three good cellars under the dwellinghouſe. About 11 or 12 lots, all lying together. The ſituation is high and dry, and commands a very extenſive proſpect. The ſale will begin at Mr. *Smith*'s tavern on *Monday* the 7th of *December*, at 3 o'clock. Poſſeſſion will be given the 1ſt day of *January*, 1779, perhaps at the day of ſale. 6 A. SPOTSWOOD.

To be RENTED on the premiſes, to the higheſt bidder, on Thurſday *the* 12*th of* November *next, being* New Kent *court day, for the term of ſeven years,*

THE valuable ORDINARY and PLANTATION at ſaid courthouſe, at preſent occupied by Mr. *Robert C. Warren*. The buildings and repairs to be made will be agreed upon on the day of renting.

(4‖) BURWELL BASSETT.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 4th of *May* laſt, a mulatto ſlave named JAMES, born in *Culpeper* county, about 5 feet 8 inches high, well made, about 20 years of age, and much burſtened. Any perſon that will bring home the ſaid ſlave, or ſecure him in any jail ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward. (2‖ EDWIN YOUNG.
SHENANDO county, *October* 6, 1778.

To be SOLD at Milford *haven,* Kingſton *pariſh,*

A BOAT 44 feet keel, 16 and an half feet beam, and 6 and an half feet hold, which can be compleated in 10 days, and is thought to be a very faſt ſailing veſſel. The whole, or part of the above veſſel, may be had by applying to the ſubſcriber, who lives at the above place.

2‖ JOSEPH BILLUPS. ſen.

To be SOLD on Thurſday *the* 12*th of* November, *if fair, otherwiſe the next fair day,*

A TRACT of LAND lying about two miles from *Todd*'s bridge, *King & Queen* county, containing 580 acres, about 150 of which are cleared, with an exceeding good apple orchard, and buildings ſufficient for the accommodation of an overſeer and negroes. Poſſeſſion will be given at *Chriſtmas* by the ſubſcriber.

‖ JOHN BELL.

On Monday *the* 21*ſt of* December (*if fair, otherwiſe the next fair day*) *will be SOLD at the late dwellinghouſe of Capt.* James Walker, *deceaſed, in the lower end of* Weſtmoreland,

ABOUT twenty negroes, men, women, and children, among whom are houſe ſervants very valuable for their approved honeſty and diligence in their ſeveral employments, five yoke of work oxen, ſome cattle, kitchen furniture of various kinds, and all the plantation utenſils, with the crops of corn, fodder, and tobacco. Ready money, or loan office certificates, will be expected in payment by (‖) THE ADMINISTRATORS.

To be SOLD to the higheſt bidder, on Wedneſday *the* 25*th day of* November *next, if fair, otherwiſe the next fair day, for ready money or loan office certificates, and to be entered upon the* 1*ſt day of* January *next,*

A VERY valuable PLANTATION lying in *King William* county, upon *Pamunkey* river, containing 800 or 1000 acres, very conveniently ſituated to church and mills, and about 2 miles from *Hanover* town, from which town to the ſaid plantation there is navigation for large flats. The firſt low grounds is very rich, and heavily timbered with large white and red oaks, and other timber. The ſecond low grounds is exceedingly fertile, and remarkably good for *Indian* corn, wheat, *&c.* The high land is good, particularly for tobacco, and very well timbered with pine and red oak. There is a fine ſtream runing through the land, ſufficient to furniſh water for one or two mills, and on each ſide of the ſaid ſtream is fine meadow land, as there alſo is upon the firſt low grounds. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may be ſhewn the land by applying to Mr. *William Jones*, who lives near it, or to the overſeer, who lives upon it. Upon *Tueſday* following, the 1ſt day of *December*, will be ſold for ready money, upon the aforeſaid plantation, ſome horſes and blooded mares, a large ſtock of horned cattle, hogs, and ſheep, corn, fodder, *&c.* (6‖) THOMAS JONES.

TO be SOLD to the higheſt bidder, at *Dinwiddie* courthouſe, on *Monday* the 16th of *November*, for ready money or long credit, with bond and ſecurity, to carry intereſt from the date, the land I laetly advertiſed.

(‖) BURWELL STARKE.

To be RENTED to the higheſt bidder, on Thurſday *the* 12*th of* November, *at* Southampton *courthouſe,*

THE ordinary and houſes belonging thereto. Alſo, at the ſame time and place, will be rented, the ſtore, counting room, two warehouſes, and ſtable, on one other lot, which will ſuit a merchant, for one year. Bond and ſecurity will be required.

‖ JOSEPH AND WILLIAM SCOTT.

To be SOLD at public auction, on Monday *the* 16*th of* November, *on the preſes,*

A TRACT of LAND in *Amelia* county, containing between 7 and 800 acres, belonging to the eſtate of the late Col. *Richard Tunſtall*, deceaſed, of *King & Queen* county; alſo the ſtocks of all kinds, and crops of corn, *&c.* on the ſaid plantation. Credit will be given for part of the land, which will be made known at the ſale, and the ſtocks, *&c.* ſold for ready money.

‖ RICHARD TUNSTALL, } Executors.
GEORGE BROOKE. }

In the High Court of Chancery, at the Capitol in the city of Williamſburg, *April* 14, 1778.

UPON conſidering the ſtate of the cauſes depending in this court, that many gentlemen who formerly acted as counſel have declined the buſineſs, and that the parties may not have ſufficient time to prepare for proſecuting and defending their ſuits, and nothing being offered to make the farther attendance of the judges neceſſary, it is the opinion of the court, that an adjournment to the next term ſhould now take place; and it is ordered that publication be made in each of the gazettes, for three weeks ſucceſſively, that this court will at the ſucceeding ſeſſion, to commence on the 5th day of *September* next, proceed in courſe to the hearing ſuch cauſes as may be ready for their determination, of which it is expected that all perſons concerned will take due notice, and prepare themſelves accordingly. BENJAMIN C. WALLER, C. H. C. C.

In the High Court of Chancery, at the Capitol in the city of Williamſburg, *September* 01, 1778.

THE court being informed by the counſel attending, that they have been ſo lately engaged in any of the buſineſs as not to be prepared to argue their clients cauſes, and it appearing probable that many ſuitors have not had notice of the eſtabliſhment of this court, notwithſtanding the order at their laſt adjournment, the court are of opinion that a farther continuance of their preſent ſeſſion for this term is unneceſſary.

It is therefore ordered, that a copy of the ſaid order of the 10th of *April* laſt be republiſhed two months in each of the *Virginia* gazettes, in order to admoniſh all perſons concerned, unleſs they take the proper ſteps to bring their ſuits to a hearing, they muſt expect to have them diſmiſſed. BENJAMIN C. WALLER, C. H. C. C.

WILLIAMSBURG, *September* 22, 1778.

BETWEEN twenty and thirty SLAVES (among them a very valuable blackſmith, with his tools) will be ſold by the ſubſcriber to the higheſt bidders, before the *Raleigh* in this city, on the 8th day of *December* next, for ready money, or for certificates of the loan office of the United States, or of this ſtate. The ſale will begin at 4 o'clock in the afternoon (11‖) JOHN BLAIR.

To be SOLD, *on* Saturday *the* 7*th day of* November *next, for ready money, or loan office certificates,*

ALL the ſtock of cattle (being upwards of 60 head) and hogs belonging to the ſubſcriber's plantation, in the upper end of *James City* county, ſituate on *York* river and *Taſtanaſs* creek, together with a quantity of fodder. The ſale will begin at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the ſaid plantation, which the ſubſcriber is alſo willing to diſpoſe of, either altogether or in parcels, and will be at all times ready to treat with any perſon deſirous of purchaſing the ſame. There are on different parts of the tract very good plantation houſes, alſo a quantity of valuable marſh, as may be ſeen at any time by applying to the overſeer. The whole tract is held for 1528 acres.

(7‖) JOHN BLAIR.

WILLIAMSBURG, *October* 14, 1778.

THE committee appointed by the Clergy of this ſtate for the purpoſe of calling them together whenever the exigencies of the church appeared to require it, being of opinion that matters of the higheſt importance demand a ſpeedy and very general Convention of the Clergy, do moſt earneſtly requeſt their Reverend brethren to attend at the college in this city on the 12th day of *November*.